United Nations S/2011/197

Security Council

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28 March 2011
English
Original: Spanish

Letter dated 25 March 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to the notification contained in my letter of 21 March 2011 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 1973 (2011), I have the honour to notify you that on 22 March 2011, the Spanish Parliament approved the participation of Spanish military forces in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), taking also into account the 12 March 2011 decision of the Council of the League of Arab States.

The purpose of Spain's contribution shall be to enforce the no-fly zone established in paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1973 (2011), acting under the authorization of Member States contained in paragraph 8 thereof, and to enforce the arms embargo pursuant to paragraph 13 of the resolution.

Spain has ordered the deployment of military aircraft to patrol the no-fly zone and of air and naval assets to enforce the arms embargo.

(*Signed*) Román **Oyarzun**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

11-28107 (E) 290311 290311

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United Nations A/65/798–S/2011/198

General Assembly
Security Council

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29 March 2011
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 23 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of the violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed by Israel during the month of February 2011 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

11-28190 (E) 010411 050411

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Annex to the identical letters dated 23 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and President of the Security Council

Topic: Israeli violations, acts of aggression and activities during the month of February 2011

Date	*Time*	*Land violations*
1 February 2011	1155	A member of an Israeli enemy patrol proceeded from position *ghayn*-21 (south of Dahirah Farm) and took photographs of a soldier at the Lebanese Army position of Dahirah.
2 February 2011	1455	An Israeli enemy patrol halted opposite the Fatimah Gate, where its members directed profanities at personnel of the Lebanese Army observation post of Fatimah Gate.
5 February 2011	0800	Two of the Israeli enemy crossed the technical fence separating the area of the occupied Shab'a Farms with regard to which Lebanon maintains a claim from the liberated area on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba, penetrating some 20 metres into Lebanese territory and remaining there for two minutes.
	1120	An Israeli enemy patrol halted opposite the Lebanese Army checkpoint at Udaysah. Its members took up combat positions facing the checkpoint personnel.
	1550	The members of an Israeli enemy patrol pointed 12.7 mm machine guns towards personnel of the Lebanese Army checkpoint at Udaysah.
6 February 2011	0850	An Israeli enemy Humvee at point *ghayn*-21 (south of Dahirah Farm) pointed a 12.7 mm machine gun towards a soldier at the Lebanese Army position of Dahirah.
10 February 2011	0730	Four of the Israeli enemy crossed the technical fence separating the area of the occupied Shab'a Farms with regard to which Lebanon maintains a claim from the liberated area on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba, penetrating some 20 metres into Lebanese territory and remaining there for two minutes.
	1530	An Israeli enemy patrol halted opposite the Fatimah Gate, where its members directed profanities, obscene gestures and provocations at personnel of the Lebanese Army observation post of Fatimah Gate.
	1635	Members of an enemy Israeli enemy patrol pointed weapons towards the Lebanese Army observation post of Fatimah Gate.
11 February 2011	1611	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol photographed the Fatima Gate garden.

12 February 2011	0830	An Israeli enemy patrol crossed the technical fence between the area with regard to which Lebanon maintains a claim and the points of Jabal al-Summaqah (*zay*-17) and Ruwaysat al-Alam (*zay*-18) on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba. They remained there for two minutes.
14 February 2011	2205	While proceeding from point *ghayn*-21 (south of Dahirah Farm) to point *ghayn*-20 (Dahirah Gate), an Israeli enemy patrol directed a searchlight towards a soldier at the Lebanese Army position of Dahirah.
15 February 2011	1000	The Israeli enemy released five helium balloons from point *ghayn*-44 (Biranit), which moved into Lebanese territory between Ayta al-Sha'b and Rumaysh.
17 February 2011	0840	The members of an Israeli enemy patrol pointed 12.7 mm machine guns towards the Lebanese Army checkpoint of Udaysah.
	1630	As two Israeli enemy Merkava tanks were moving from inside occupied territory towards position *ghayn*-20 (Dahirah Gate), one of the tanks directed its gun towards the Lebanese Army positions of Tall al-Ghaba'in and Al-Butayshiyyah.
	1940	An Israeli enemy patrol facing the town of Mays al-Jabal directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory until 0600 hours on 19 February.
19 February 2011	1850	An Israeli enemy patrol facing the Lebanese Army position of Mays al-Jabal directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory for 40 minutes.
	2240	An Israeli enemy patrol facing the Lebanese Army position of Mays al-Jabal directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory for 10 minutes.
22 February 2011	0940	An Israeli enemy patrol at position *ghayn*-9 (Labbunah/Jabal al-Mishqaf-3) took photographs of a Lebanese Army patrol.
24 February 2011	1030	As the citizen Muhammad Ali Salamah was spraying insecticides on his olive trees on the outskirts of Blida, an Israeli enemy patrol shouted at him and forced him to leave the grove, which he did.
	1420	As an Israeli Hummer was proceeding from position *ghayn*-73 (Labbunah/Jabal al-Mishqaf-4) to point *ghayn*-4 (east of the Dikiyya Gate), a passenger took pictures of Lebanese territory with a mounted camera.
25 February 2011	2135	An Israeli enemy patrol directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory and the Lebanese Army position of Manarah.

Date	*Time*	*Sea violations*
5 February 2011	2305	An Israeli enemy military launch twice directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 10 seconds on each occasion.
8 February 2011	0255	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters and sounded warning sirens on a number of occasions for five seconds each time.
13 February 2011	1830	An Israeli enemy military launch fired two flare shells, which landed in Lebanese territorial waters 1.2 miles north of the line of buoys.
15 February 2011	0045	On three occasions, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds each time.
22 February 2011	1935	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 20 seconds towards the Lebanese Army position of Ra's Naqurah and towards two Lebanese fishing launches within Lebanese territorial waters.
	1945	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards the Lebanese Army position of Ra's Naqurah for 25 seconds.
	1955 2020	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 1.20 minutes on a number of occasions.
23 February 2011	0200	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes on eight occasions.
	1945	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 1.5 minutes on two occasions.
24 February 2011	1840	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
25 February 2011	2210	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 10 seconds.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
2 February 2011	0445	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0500 hours.
	0900	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over Rumaysh and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1045 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1322	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over Kafr Kila and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1445 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	2225	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Alma al-Sha'b and circled over the southern regions before leaving on 3 February at 0645 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

3 February 2011	1235	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1240 hours.
6 February 2011	0745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah and circled over the southern regions before leaving at 1530 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0755	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah and circled over the southern regions before leaving at 1530 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1439	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1455 hours.
	1545	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over the sea off Tyre and circled over the sea between Naqurah and Sidon before leaving at 1850 hours over Naqurah.
7 February 2011	0845	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over Kafr Kila and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1040 hours over Rumaysh.
	1150	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1200 hours.
8 February 2011	1355	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over Alma al-Sha'b and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1500 hours over Rumaysh.
	2005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Rumaysh and circled over the southern regions and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2245 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
9 February 2011	0635	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah and circled over the Riyaq-Baalbek areas before leaving at 1205 hours over Rumaysh.
	0735	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah and circled over the southern regions and the western Bekaa before leaving at 1245 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1450	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1610 hours.
11 February 2011	1741	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2305 hours.
12 February 2011	0603	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1802 hours.
14 February 2011	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over the sea to the west of Naqurah and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1250 hours over the sea to the west of Naqurah.

17 February 2011	2055	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 2251 hours.
	2100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over the sea off Naqurah and circled over the coast between Sidon and Naqurah before leaving at 2210 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
18 February 2011	0553	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0610 hours.
	0740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah and circled over the southern regions before leaving at 1810 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0755	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah and circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1800 hours over Naqurah.
	1645	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over the sea off Tyre and circled over the sea between Sidon and Tyre before leaving at 1910 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over the sea off Naqurah and circled over the sea between Sidon and Naqurah before leaving at 2205 hours over Naqurah.
19 February 2011	0556	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0610 hours.
	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Alma al-Sha'b and circled over the Bekaa, Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving at 1435 hours over Naqurah.
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah and circled over the southern regions and Iqlim al-Kharrub before leaving at 1115 hours over Naqurah.
	0833	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over Rumaysh and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1010 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
22 February 2011	1355	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over the sea off Tyre and circled over the South and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2330 hours over Rumaysh.
	1535	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over the sea off Tyre and circled over the sea between Sidon and Naqurah before leaving at 1910 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	2300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Rumaysh and circled over the South before leaving on 23 February at 0645 hours over Rumaysh.

23 February 2011	0701	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0835 hours.
	0855	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over Rumaysh and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0930 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0910	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over Aytarun and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1100 hours over Rumaysh.
	0913	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over Aytarun and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0935 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0920	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0922 hours.
	1050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over the sea off Tyre and circled over all regions of the South before leaving at 1900 hours over Naqurah.
	1848	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1853 hours.
	1940	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1941 hours.
	2059	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2103 hours.
24 February 2011	1012	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over Rumaysh and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1045 hours over the sea to the west of Naqurah.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over the sea to the west of Jubayl (Byblos) and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1050 hours over Naqurah.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over the sea to the west of Juniyah and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1150 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah and circled over the southern regions before leaving at 1910 hours over Rumaysh.
28 February 2011	0805	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0810 hours.
	1915	An Israeli enemy observation balloon was sighted over Tyre. It circled several times before disappearing from view at 1925 hours.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 25 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a complaint concerning Israeli enemy forces who, on 22 March 2011, abducted two Lebanese shepherds from within Lebanese territory (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as an official document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

11-28184 (E) 290311 300311

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Annex to the identical letters dated 25 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The Lebanese Republic

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants

At 11.15 a.m. on 22 March 2011, an eight-man Israeli enemy army patrol crossed the Blue Line in the Wadi Qatmun area of southern Lebanon, in the vicinity of Rumaysh, and entered Lebanese territory. There they came upon two Lebanese shepherds, Leon Al-Alam and Muhammad Zahra, who were tending their flocks on the Lebanese side of the Blue Line. Members of the Israeli patrol threatened the two shepherds with their weapons, put them in restraints and forcibly removed them to occupied Palestinian territory. At 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 23 March 2011, they were handed over to the Lebanese Army at Ra's Naqurah through the liaison unit of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). At 1 p.m. on the same day, subsequent to the handover of Lebanese citizens Leon Al-Alam and Muhammad Zahra, a Lebanese Army investigation team, with the help of a UNIFIL team, undertook a field inspection of the area with the two shepherds who had been abducted from that place. Both parties were satisfied that the two shepherds had been abducted from within Lebanese territory

This violation represents a flagrant breach of Lebanese sovereignty, Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and yet again confirms Israel's contempt for international resolutions and its determination to continue to pursue its aggressive and provocative policies and to continually threaten international peace and security. Lebanon has repeatedly complained of the Israeli enemy forces' continual abductions of helpless Lebanese civilians, who are beaten and subjected to mental and physical injury, thereby affirming Israel's determination to pursue a policy of aggression against Lebanon. Lebanon demands that the Security Council should fulfil its responsibilities and take appropriate measures to prevail upon Israel to cease its daily violations of Lebanese sovereignty, abandon its aggressive policy towards Lebanese citizens and withdraw from all Lebanese territory, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 1701 (2006).

United Nations S/2011/200

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 March 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 28 March 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to convey a letter dated 25 March 2011 from the President of the Commission of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Mr. James Victor Gbeho, requesting the transmission of the resolution of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, dated 24 March 2011 (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

11-28246 (E) 310311

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Annex to the letter dated 28 March 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 25 March 2011 from the President of the Commission of the Economic Community of West African States addressed to the Secretary-General

Request for further United Nations action on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire

In line with our mutual preoccupation with the rapidly deteriorating political and security situation in Côte d'Ivoire, the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) devoted much attention to the subject at its 39th Ordinary Summit, held in Abuja on 23 and 24 March 2011.

The Authority reasoned that, despite numerous mediation efforts, the outgoing President, Mr. Laurent Gbagbo, has persistently refused to abide by the decisions of ECOWAS, the African Union and the United Nations requesting him to cede the reins of power to Mr. Alassane Ouattara, the universally acclaimed winner of the 28 November 2010 presidential run-off election. As a consequence, the Authority decided that the time has come to enforce its decision of 24 December 2010 to use all necessary measures, including the use of legitimate force, to ensure the transfer of power.

To this end, the Authority took a number of decisions, among which was a request to the Security Council on the following measures:

- Authorize the immediate implementation of the ECOWAS Authority decisions of 7 and 24 December 2010
- Strengthen the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) to enable it to use all necessary means to protect life and property, and to facilitate the immediate transfer of power to Mr. Ouattara
- Adopt more stringent international sanctions against Mr. Gbagbo and his associates
- Request the international community to ensure an enabling environment in Côte d'Ivoire for the population and UNOCI to go about their duties without any hindrance.

In view of the urgency of the matter, I would be most grateful if the request of the ECOWAS Authority could be brought to the attention of the Security Council at the briefing on Côte d'Ivoire scheduled for today, 25 March 2011.

A copy of the Authority's resolution on Côte d'Ivoire (A/RES.1/03/11) is attached for your kind attention.

(*Signed*) James Victor **Gbeho**
President of the Commission

Enclosure

[Original: English and French]

Resolution A/RES.1/03/11 of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire

The Authority of the ECOWAS Heads of State and Government, meeting in Abuja from 23 to 24 March 2011 at its 39th Ordinary Summit;

Having exhaustively reviewed the rapidly deteriorating political, security and humanitarian situation in Côte d'Ivoire provoked by the disputed run-off presidential election of 28 November 2010;

Firmly condemning the wanton violence against civilians leading to unacceptable loss of life and property;

Deploring the deliberate targeting of innocent Ivorians, ECOWAS citizens and other foreigners, and also the attacks on personnel of the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire;

Deeply concerned by the large waves of refugees fleeing across borders and the swelling colonies of internally displaced persons;

Convinced that the current situation is a direct consequence of the refusal of the outgoing President, Mr. Laurent Gbagbo, to cede power to Mr. Alassane Ouattara, the universally recognized winner of the 28 November 2010 election;

Recognizing that the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire has now become a regional humanitarian emergency;

Recalling the Decisions of the Extraordinary Summits of the Authority of 7 and 24 December 2010, particularly regarding paragraph 10 of the latter, which states: "In the event that Mr. Gbagbo fails to heed (the) immutable demand of ECOWAS (to hand over power), the Community would be left with no alternative but to take other measures, including the use of legitimate force, to achieve the goals of the Ivorian people";

Bearing in mind that these Decisions have been endorsed by the African Union and the United Nations;

Firmly decides that the time has come to enforce its Decisions of 7 and 24 December 2010 in order to protect life and to ensure the transfer of the reins of power to Mr. Alassane Ouattara without any further delay;

To this end, requests the United Nations Security Council to authorize the immediate implementation of the Authority Decisions of December 2010;

In this context, requests the United Nations Security Council to strengthen the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), enabling the Mission to use all necessary means to protect life and property, and to facilitate the immediate transfer of power to Mr. Alassane Ouattara;

Also requests the United Nations Security Council to adopt more stringent international targeted sanctions against Mr. Laurent Gbagbo and his associates;

Directs the President of the ECOWAS Commission to explore all avenues of providing the Government of Mr. Alassane Ouattara all the necessary legal and diplomatic means to exercise its authority, including admitting the Government to all meetings of ECOWAS;

Urges all Member States of ECOWAS to facilitate the accreditation of Ambassadors and other representatives of Mr. Alassane Ouattara to their countries;

Further directs the President of the ECOWAS Commission to intensify contingency plans to meet all eventualities, including the provision of humanitarian corridors and the protection of civilians;

Instructs the President of the ECOWAS Commission to take all appropriate measures to strengthen the ECOWAS presence in Côte d'Ivoire to facilitate the discharge of the responsibilities of the Community;

Urges the United Nations to request the international community to ensure an enabling environment for the population and the United Nations Mission to go about their duties without any hindrance, and provide protection and welfare to the refugees and internally displaced persons generated by the crisis;

Finally, invites the African Union Commission to urgently implement the Decisions of the African Union Peace and Security Council of 10 March 2011 on Côte d'Ivoire by despatching without delay the High Representative to the country and establishing the joint African Union-ECOWAS facilitation team to ensure the immediate transfer of power to Mr. Alassane Ouattara.

The Authority decides to remain seized with the situation in Côte d'Ivoire.

Done at Abuja, this 24th Day of March 2011

(*Signed*) Goodluck Ebele **Jonathan**
Chairman
For The Authority

United Nations S/2011/201

Security Council

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29 March 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 23 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Request of Kenya for deferral under article 16 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

Further to my letter of 4 March 2011 requesting the United Nations Security Council to defer the International Criminal Court investigations and prosecutions relating to Kenya, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Security Council for facilitating the interactive dialogue held on Friday, 18 March 2011.

The dialogue was a welcome opportunity for Kenya to present its case for deferral while enjoying the benefit of hearing the views of members of the Security Council on the request.

A key concern of members of the Security Council expressed in the dialogue was that Kenya's request did not seem to enjoy the support of both sides of the coalition Government. I am pleased to inform you that on Tuesday, 22 March 2011, the Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) party, at its National Executive Council/Parliamentary Group meeting chaired by the Prime Minister Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga, adopted a decision to push for the International Criminal Court cases relating to Kenya to be handled locally through a credible local mechanism. I believe this development is of material importance to Kenya's appeal to the Security Council.

I would like, therefore, further to the request of 4 March 2011, to request the Security Council to hold an open meeting as soon as possible in order to further consider Kenya's request for deferral. The deferral would greatly enhance the ability of the country to complete its reform programme, including putting in place a local tribunal, in keeping with its primary responsibility to investigate and prosecute cases in accordance with the Rome Statute.

(*Signed*) Macharia **Kamau**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

11-28114 (E) 300311

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United Nations S/2011/202

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 March 2011

Original: English

France and Nigeria: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 1572 (2004), 1893 (2009), 1911 (2010), 1924 (2010), 1933 (2010), 1942 (2010), 1946 (2010), 1951 (2010), 1962 (2010), 1967 (2011), 1968 (2011) and the statements of its President relating to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, and resolution 1938 (2010) on the situation in Liberia,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Côte d'Ivoire, and *recalling* the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

Reiterating its strong desire that the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire be resolved peacefully and require an overall political solution that preserves democracy and peace and promotes lasting reconciliation among Ivorians,

Commending the constructive efforts of the African Union High-level Panel for the resolution of the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire and *reiterating* its support to the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) for their commitment to resolve the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire,

Welcoming the decision of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union adopted at its 265th meeting at the level of Heads of State and Government, held on 10 March 2011 in Addis Ababa, which reaffirms all its previous decisions on the rapidly deteriorating post-electoral crisis facing Côte d'Ivoire since the second round of the presidential election, on 28 November 2010, which recognize the election of Mr Alassane Dramane Ouattara as the President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire,

Welcoming the political initiatives and noting the communiqué and the resolution on Côte d'Ivoire adopted by the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS on 24 March 2011,

Expressing grave concern about the recent escalation of violence in Côte d'Ivoire and the risk of relapse into civil war and *urging* all parties to show utmost restraint to prevent such outcome and to resolve their differences peacefully,

Condemning unequivocally all provocative action and statements that constitute incitement to discrimination, hostility, hatred and violence made by any party,

Please recycle

Condemning the serious abuses and violations of international law in Côte d'Ivoire, including humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, *reaffirming* the primary responsibility of each State to protect civilians and *reiterating* that parties to armed conflicts bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of civilians and facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian assistance and the safety of humanitarian personnel, *recalling* its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009) on women, peace and security, its resolution 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) on children and armed conflict and its resolution 1674 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts,

Welcoming the Human Rights Council resolution A/HRC/16/25 of 25 March 2011, including the decision to dispatch an independent international commission of inquiry to investigate the facts and circumstances surrounding the allegations of serious abuses and violations of human rights committed in Côte d'Ivoire following the presidential elections of 28 November 2010,

Stressing that those responsible for such serious abuses and violations, including by forces under their control, must be held accountable,

Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of Côte d'Ivoire to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, to investigate alleged violations of human rights and international law and to bring to justice those responsible for such acts,

Considering that the attacks currently taking place in Côte d'Ivoire against the civilian population could amount to crimes against humanity and that perpetrators of such crimes must be held accountable under international law and noting that the International Criminal Court may decide on its jurisdiction over the situation in Côte d'Ivoire on the basis of article 12, paragraph 3 of the Rome Statute,

Determining that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Urges* all the Ivorian parties and other stakeholders to respect the will of the people and the election of Alassane Dramane Ouattara as President of Côte d'Ivoire, as recognized by ECOWAS, the African Union and the rest of the international community, *expresses* its concern at the recent escalation of violence and *demands* an immediate end to the violence against civilians, including women, children and Internally displaced persons;

2. *Calls upon* all parties to pursue the overall political solution of the African Union and, in this regard, *welcomes* the decision of the African Union Peace and Security Council Summit of 10 March to appoint a High Representative for the implementation of the overall political solution and calls upon all parties to fully cooperate with him;

3. *Condemns* the decision of Mr. Laurent Gbagbo not to accept the overall political solution proposed by the High-Level panel put in place by the African Union, and *urges* him to immediately step aside;

4. *Urges* all Ivorian State institutions, including the Defence and Security Forces of Côte d'Ivoire (FDSCI), to yield to the authority vested by the Ivorian

people in President Alassane Dramane Ouattara, *condemns* the attacks, threats, acts of obstructions and violence perpetrated by FDSCI, militias and mercenaries against United Nations personnel, obstructing them from protecting civilians, monitoring and helping investigate human rights violations and abuses, *stresses* that those responsible for such crimes under international law must be held accountable and *calls upon* all parties, in particular Mr. Laurent Gbagbo's supporters and forces, to fully cooperate with the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and cease interfering with UNOCI's activities in implementation of its mandate;

5. *Reiterates* its firm condemnation of all violence committed against civilians, including women, children, internally displaced persons and foreign nationals, and other violations and abuses of human rights, in particular enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings, killing and maiming of children and rapes and other forms of sexual violence;

6. *Recalls* its authorization and *stresses* its full support given to the UNOCI, while impartially implementing its mandate, to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, including to prevent the use of heavy weapons against the civilian population and requests the Secretary-General to keep it urgently informed of measures taken and efforts made in this regard;

7. *Calls upon* all parties to cooperate fully in the operation of UNOCI and French forces which support it, in particular by guaranteeing their safety, security and freedom of movement with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire, to enable them to fully carry out their mandate;

8. *Calls upon* all parties to fully cooperate with the independent international commission of inquiry put in place by the Human Rights Council on 25 March 2011 to investigate the facts and circumstances surrounding the allegations of serious abuses and violations of human rights committed in Côte d'Ivoire following the presidential elections of 28 November 2010, and *requests* the Secretary-General to transmit this report to the Security Council and other relevant international bodies;

9. *Condemns* the use of Radiodiffusion Télévision Ivoirienne (RTI) and other media to incite discrimination, hostility, hatred and violence, including against UNOCI, as well as acts of intimidation and violence against journalists, and *calls for* the lifting of all restrictions placed on the exercise of the right of freedom of expression in Côte d'Ivoire;

10. *Expresses* deep concern about the increasing number of internally displaced persons and Ivorian refugees, especially in Liberia, caused by the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, and *calls on* all Ivorian parties to cooperate fully with United Nations agencies and other actors working to enhance access to humanitarian aid to refugees and internally displaced persons;

11. *Reiterates* its longstanding demand that Mr. Laurent Gbagbo lift the siege of Golf Hotel without delay;

12. *Decides* to adopt targeted sanctions against those individuals who meet the criteria set out in resolution 1572 (2004) and subsequent resolutions, including those individuals who obstruct peace and reconciliation in Côte d'Ivoire, obstruct the work of UNOCI and other international actors in Côte d'Ivoire and commit

serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and therefore *decides* that the individuals listed in Annex I of this resolution shall be subject to the financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 9 to 11 of resolution 1572 (2004), and *reaffirms* its intention to consider further measures, as appropriate, including targeted sanctions against media actors who meet the relevant sanctions criteria, including by inciting publicly hatred and violence;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex I

Targeted sanctions

1. Laurent Gbagbo

Date of birth: 31 May 1945

Place of birth: Gagnoa, Côte d'Ivoire

Former President of Côte d'Ivoire: obstruction of the peace and reconciliation process, rejection of the results of the presidential election.

2. Simone Gbagbo

Date of birth: 20 June 1949

Place of birth: Moossou, Grand-Bassam, Côte d'Ivoire

Chairperson of the Parliamentary Group of the Ivorian Popular Front (FPI): obstruction of the peace and reconciliation process, public incitement to hatred and violence.

3. Désiré Tagro

Passport number: PD – AE 065FH08

Date of birth: 27 January 1959

Place of birth: Issia, Côte d'Ivoire

Secretary-General in the so-called "presidency" of Mr. Gbagbo: participation in the illegitimate government of Mr. Gbagbo, obstruction of the peace and reconciliation process, rejection of the results of the presidential election, participation in violent repressions of popular movements.

4. Pascal Affi N'Guessan

Passport number: PD-AE 09DD00013.

Date of birth: 1 January 1953

Place of birth: Bouadriko, Côte d'Ivoire

Chairman of the Ivorian Popular Front (FPI): obstruction of the peace and reconciliation process, incitement to hatred and violence.

5. Alcide Djédjé

Date of birth: 20 October 1956

Place of birth: Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

Close advisor to Mr. Gbagbo: participation in the illegitimate government of Mr. Gbagbo, obstruction of the peace and reconciliation process, public incitement to hatred and violence.

United Nations S/2011/203

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 March 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 29 March 2011 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward the attached communications, dated 23, 25 and 29 March 2011, respectively, which I have received from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Mr. Anders Fogh Rasmussen (see annexes). The letters convey notifications related to NATO activities pursuant to Security Council resolution 1973 (2011).

I should be grateful if you would bring the letters to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

11-28548 (E) 010411

Please recycle

Annex I

Letter dated 29 March 2011 from the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to the Secretary-General

Following my letters of 23 March 2011 and 25 March 2011, I am writing to inform you of the decision taken by the North Atlantic Council on 27 March 2011 for NATO to take action in accordance with Security Council resolution 1973 (2011) to protect civilians and civilian populated areas under threat of attack in Libya.

Consistent with all relevant paragraphs of Security Council resolution 1973 (2011), particularly paragraph 4, the main effort by the Alliance through this operation is to take all necessary measures to protect civilians and civilian populated areas under threat of attack by the Libyan forces.

As in the case of the NATO operations in support of the arms embargo and to enforce a no-fly zone over Libya, the North Atlantic Council has made clear that it will welcome support of and participation in this operation by non-NATO countries.

At the end of the necessary transition period, NATO will therefore be conducting, under single command, a unified effort in response to, and strictly in accordance with, Security Council resolution 1973 (2011).

(*Signed*) Anders Fogh **Rasmussen**

Annex II

Letter dated 25 March 2011 from the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to the Secretary-General

Following my letter of 23 March 2011, I am writing to inform you of the decision taken by the North Atlantic Council yesterday, 24 March 2011, for NATO to enforce a no-fly zone over Libya pursuant to Security Council resolution 1973 (2011). As in the case of NATO's operation in support of the arms embargo, the North Atlantic Council has made clear that it will welcome support of and participation in this operation by non-NATO countries.

The enforcement of a no-fly zone over the coastal region of Libya is meant to prevent the use of force against civilian populations by the Libyan regime, consistent with paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of Security Council resolution 1973 (2011). We expect this operation to commence by 27 March 2011.

(*Signed*) Anders Fogh **Rasmussen**

Annex III

Letter dated 23 March 2011 from the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to the Secretary-General

I am writing to inform you of the decision taken by the North Atlantic Council on 22 March 2011 to commence a NATO operation in support of an arms embargo against Libya pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011). The North Atlantic Council has made clear that it will welcome support of and participation in this operation by non-NATO countries.

The main effort by the Alliance through this operation is to assist the international community in reducing the flow of arms and material prohibited by the arms embargo into and from Libya in order to help prevent attacks on the civilian population. The NATO contribution, which contains both a maritime and air component, will be conducted from the maritime flank of Libya in and over the central Mediterranean Sea; it includes surveillance and monitoring activities as well as enforcement of the embargo with respect to suspect vessels and aircraft that are reasonably believed to be carrying cargo in violation of the arms embargo.

(*Signed*) Anders Fogh **Rasmussen**

United Nations S/2011/204

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 March 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 29 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

As you are aware, the British Government today hosted a conference on Libya. I should be grateful if you would circulate the attached Chair's Statement to Security Council members as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mark **Lyall Grant**

11-28339 (E) 300311

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 29 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The London Conference on Libya, 29 March 2011

Chair's statement

1. Today, foreign ministers and leaders from the United Nations, the League of Arab States, the African Union, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the European Union and NATO gathered in London to discuss the situation in Libya.

Implementing Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011)

2. Participants today have reaffirmed the importance of full and swift implementation of Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011). Participants reaffirmed their strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya. They have reaffirmed their commitment to enforce the restrictions and sanctions on the regime and to act to prevent the supply and operations of mercenaries. We are working together to ensure that all States implement these resolutions, of which Qadhafi still stands in breach. We agreed to consider pursuing, in the United Nations and regional organizations, additional sanctions on individuals and entities associated with the regime. Participants here today are implementing these measures as a clear message to Qadhafi that he cannot attack civilians with impunity.

3. Security Council resolution 1973 (2011) authorizes all necessary measures to protect civilians and civilian populated areas under threat of attack, while excluding a foreign occupation force of any form. A no-fly zone is in place over Libya and is preventing Qadhafi from attacking civilians from the air. We have a broad-based coalition to implement the military actions mandated by Security Council resolution 1973 (2011). So far, the action we have taken has been successful in protecting countless civilians from Qadhafi's forces and in effectively wiping out Qadhafi's air capability. Participants paid tribute to the bravery and professionalism of military personnel from all contributors in the coalition.

4. Current and potential contributors to military operations, including NATO allies, also met to underline their commitment to the necessity of military action to implement fully the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011). They reaffirmed their unified support for this course of action through making effective and sustained contributions to military operations until the international community's goals are secured. Participants, including regional States, welcomed NATO's contribution in agreeing to take on command and control of all military operations to enforce the arms embargo, the no-fly zone, and other actions needed, as authorized in Security Council resolution 1973 (2011), to protect civilians.

5. Participants here today have reaffirmed their support through military, logistical, financial or humanitarian contributions and pledges in support of the people of Libya. Security Council resolution 1973 (2011) laid out very clear conditions that must be met, including the establishment of an immediate ceasefire,

a halt to all attacks on civilians and full humanitarian access to those in need. Participants agreed to continue their efforts until all conditions are fulfilled. The Libyan regime will be judged by its actions and not its words.

Preparing for Libya's future

6. We agreed that it is not for any of the participants here today to choose the Government of Libya: only the Libyan people can do that. Participants agreed that Qadhafi and his regime have completely lost legitimacy and will be held accountable for their actions. The Libyan people must be free to determine their own future. Participants recognized the need for all Libyans, including the Interim Transitional National Council, tribal leaders and others, to come together to begin an inclusive political process, consistent with the relevant Security Council resolutions, through which they can choose their own future. We call on the international community to support this process, working closely with the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Representative Abdel-Elah Mohamed Al-Khatib. Regional actors, particularly Libya's fellow African countries and Arab neighbours, have an important role to play.

7. Participants today are concerned for the well-being of up to 80,000 internally displaced persons. We have agreed priorities for a humanitarian response. We have also agreed on the need to develop and coordinate the international approach to ensure the availability of sufficient resources to meet the humanitarian needs of the Libyan people. We noted the offer of Qatar to facilitate the sale of Libyan oil where consistent with international law, in particular the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011) and other relevant United Nations resolutions, and to support the people of Libya in using the proceeds to help meet their humanitarian needs. Learning the lessons from the past, we agreed on the need for priorities for long-term support. Activities to stabilize the situation will need to start early and be part of an integrated and comprehensive international response.

Taking forward support from the international community for the people of Libya

8. To take this work forward, participants in the Conference agreed to establish the Libya Contact Group. This Contact Group will meet to provide leadership and overall political direction to the international effort in close coordination with the United Nations, the African Union, the Arab League, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the European Union to support Libya; provide a forum for coordinating the international response on Libya; and provide a focal point in the international community for contact with the Libyan parties. Qatar has agreed to convene the first meeting of the Group as soon as possible. Thereafter, the chairmanship will rotate between the countries of the region and beyond it. The North Atlantic Council, meeting alongside its coalition partners, will provide the executive political direction to NATO operations. Participants welcomed the United Nations Secretary-General's offer to lead the coordination of humanitarian assistance and planning for longer-term stabilization support. Turkey, other key regional players and international agencies offered to support this work and take it forward with the Contact Group.

9. This Conference has shown that we are united in our aims. We are united in seeking a Libya that does not pose a threat to its own citizens, the region or more widely; and in working with the people of Libya as they choose their own way forward to a peaceful and stable future.

United Nations S/2011/205

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 March 2011

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the deputy and alternate representatives of Colombia on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia, signed on 14 March 2011, stating that Mr. Miguel Camilo Ruiz has been appointed deputy representative of Colombia on the Security Council and Mr. Juan José Quintana and Mr. David Rodríguez have been appointed alternate representatives.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

11-28330 (E) 300311

Please recycle

United Nations S/2011/206

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 March 2011

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of Germany on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 29 March 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations stating that Mr. Heiko Nitzschke has been appointed alternate representative of Germany on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

11-28315 (E) 300311

Please recycle

United Nations S/2011/207

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 March 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 28 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to the Secretary-General by Mr. Taib Fassi Fihri, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated to the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed **Loulichki**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

11-28535 (E) 060411

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 28 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

24 March 2011

Since the adoption by the Security Council of its resolution 1920 (2010), in April 2010, the Kingdom of Morocco has taken concrete and genuine measures to ensure the implementation of all its provisions.

Morocco has sincerely engaged in the four informal meetings that were held in Westchester, New York (November 2010, December 2010 and January 2011) and Malta (March 2011), and has widely participated in the promotion of propitious conditions allowing for a new promising dynamic.

Furthermore, following your Personal Envoy's suggestion to the parties, at the end of the third informal meeting (November 2010), that they adopt "innovative approaches" aimed at giving a new impetus to the process, Morocco submitted concrete and constructive ideas.

In this context, and despite the counterproductive attitude of the other parties, the efforts of your Personal Envoy have led to tangible achievements, with the adoption of an initial platform containing three issues related to strengthening the role of the Personal Envoy, natural resources and demining.

Likewise, this new dynamic contributed to achieving progress with regard to confidence-building measures during the meeting that was held in Geneva in February 2011. With the active participation of your Personal Envoy, this meeting enabled the strengthening of family visits by air and paved the way to the inauguration of family visits by land, in conformity with the requests made by the Security Council in its resolution 1920 (2010).

While this conclusive approach was under way, Algeria and Polisario continued in their attempt to derail the efforts undertaken by the United Nations as well as destabilize the current negotiation process under the pretext of human rights.

In my recent correspondence and particularly in my letters dated 10 and 25 January 2011, I did draw your attention to this trend and shared with you concrete proof of this strategy while presenting to you its dangerous consequences for the whole process.

Polisario's decision, in Malta, to withdraw the human rights issue from the topics under discussion, after it had initially proposed it during the previous informal meetings confirms its vicious hidden agenda and real objectives.

In spite of this unveiled strategy of obstruction, and in line with the provisions of Security Council resolution 1920 (2010), Morocco took bold and concrete measures aimed at reinforcing the national institutional and legal framework in charge of the promotion, the protection and the monitoring of human rights, particularly in the Sahara region.

These measures include the establishment of the National Human Rights Council, the reinvigoration and strengthening of the Ombudsman institution, as well as the setting up of an interministerial delegation in charge of human rights.

The establishment of the National Council, whose composition will be pluralistic and in conformity with relevant international standards, namely the Paris Principles, is aimed at strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights. With its early warning mechanism, the Council will be able to undertake investigations on the ground, visit detention centres and handle, on its own initiative, allegations of human rights violations.

The second measure concerns the transformation of the Ombudsman into a real "mediator institution". It will mediate between citizens or groups of citizens and administrations or any government agency, thereby ensuring that they abide by the rule of law and equity.

The two aforementioned structures have regional mechanisms, in the Sahara region, enabling them, on the one hand, to effectively promote and closely monitor human rights on the ground and, on the other hand, to fit perfectly within the framework of Morocco's Advanced Regionalization process.

Complementing these mechanisms, an interministerial delegation in charge of human rights has been set up to create greater synergies between government and human rights institutions as well as to promote and strengthen the human rights component in public policies.

These new institutional and legal measures meet all international criteria and standards in the field of human rights.

They will be, in the Sahara region, more open to a permanent and productive dialogue as well as an active and efficient interaction with international non-governmental organizations and the Human Rights Council's mechanisms. Through this fruitful partnership, these entities will not only be able to deal with allegations of human rights violations, but also to initiate, when necessary, the appropriate measures to stop these violations.

In this regard, Morocco, which has always been responsive to the visits requested by the Human Rights Council's special procedures and which has always reacted promptly and systematically to all communications related to allegations of human rights violations, is now further open to the 33 mechanisms of this United Nations body. In cases of allegations of human rights violations, these United Nations mechanisms can be activated and shall operate in conformity with Morocco's international obligations.

All these new, independent, credible and complementary measures are endowed with a strong regional mandate and a proven international dimension through proactive interaction with United Nations mechanisms. The human rights dimension of the dispute over the Sahara region is thus duly and fully covered by these new mechanisms.

In the context of major turmoil in the region, the Kingdom of Morocco is hopeful that the Security Council will foster the recent dynamic brought to the current negotiation process by your Personal Envoy, as well as emphasize the need to reinforce bilateral relations between Algeria and Morocco so as to allow for the emergence of a more stable, democratic and prosperous Maghreb.

We expect that you will take due account of these elements when preparing your report to the Security Council, in April.

(*Signed*) Taib **Fassi Fihri**

United Nations A/65/801–S/2011/208

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
30 March 2011

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Letter dated 29 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the press release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan regarding a Field Assessment Mission to the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan conducted by the Co-Chairs of the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe from 7 to 12 October 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

11-28445 (E) 040411

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 29 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Press release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Upon the request of the Republic of Azerbaijan, concerned about continued illegal activities perpetrated by the Republic of Armenia in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, including the illegal settlement practices, economic exploitation and devastation of these territories, the Co-Chairs of the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) conducted a Field Assessment Mission to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan surrounding its Nagorno-Karabakh region from 7 to 12 October 2010 with the aim of assessing the overall situation there.

The Co-Chairs were joined by the Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office and his team, two experts from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and one member of the 2005 OSCE Minsk Group Fact-Finding Mission.

The Mission revealed once again the continuation of the policy of illegal settlement by the ethnic Armenians in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan as well as infrastructure changes and economic activities conducted in these territories in violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and its additional protocols, to which Armenia has been a party since 1993.

According to the visual appraisal and information provided by the locals, the number of illegal Armenian settlers in the occupied seven districts of Azerbaijan is roughly estimated by the Mission to be 14,000 persons. Some of these settlers live in rehabilitated or newly constructed housing. According to the observations of the Mission, a number of administrative, educational and medical buildings visited by the Mission in the occupied territories were constructed and/or equipped with the outside financial support of Armenian diaspora.

With regard to infrastructure changes, the Mission's assessment finds that efforts have been made to develop infrastructure, especially to supply electricity and drinking water. All except the most remote settlements visited by the Mission were supplied with electricity. In the Sabukhchai river valley north of Lachin city, a 2.2 MW hydroelectric power station was observed. It is part of a plan to construct 25 such microhydroelectric stations. Several settlements feature small gas pipelines to provide heating, which residents noted had been installed within the past five years. In contrast to 2005, mobile phone connectivity is possible in most regions visited by the Mission.

It has also been observed by the Mission that the administrative boundaries of the occupied territories have been extensively redrawn. This redrawing of the boundaries has involved both the renaming of some districts and the reassigning of lands that were in the occupied territories. Furthermore, Armenians change the historical names of Azerbaijani sites and settlements, applying their names to them.

Thus, the name of the city of Agdam, which had as many as 70,000 inhabitants prior to the conflict, is not even mentioned in the Armenian maps or road signs.

A matter of specific concern is the Mission's conclusion that the potential for future returns by those currently displaced in other parts of Azerbaijan is greatly complicated not only by the continued occupation of the territories but also by the ruined state of these regions. Nearly all private and commercial property of former inhabitants has been destroyed. The regions do not offer conditions suitable for return. Any significant return of the original population would have to be preceded by the large-scale rebuilding of housing and basic infrastructure.

It should be noted that the time pressure, limited number of personnel and movement hindrances have prevented the Mission from making a more comprehensive assessment and profound analysis of the situation in the occupied territories. However, the existing facts on the ground were so outrageous and grave that even with the problems that the Mission faced during its visit, the findings of the Mission provided in the report have been unavoidable.

The Mission's findings reconfirmed the validity of the concern of Azerbaijan over the continuation of illegal activities in its occupied territories. Its observations confirmed once again the attempts of Armenia to consolidate the current status quo of the occupation, which violate fundamental norms and principles, in particular the principle of the non-use of force.

These findings and observations were noted by the Co-Chairs in 2005, when they appealed in their recommendations that "any further settlement of the occupied territories should be discouraged" and "prolonged continuation of this situation could lead to a fait accompli that would seriously complicate the peace process". The Co-Chairs express the same concern and repeat the same appeal in their current recommendations. Alas, over the past six years Armenia has not followed the Co-Chairs' appeal, continuing to disregard the principles of the conflict settlement.

Azerbaijan draws attention to the major statement of the Mission that the status quo in the occupied territories is unacceptable and urges Armenia to put an end to its continuing illegal practices in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan wants to make it clear that the continuous policy of Armenia in this direction shall not be tolerated.

The presence of illegal settlers in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan hampers the ongoing negotiations and seriously undermines the prospects of achieving a lasting solution to the conflict. That is why this problem needs to be addressed in a prompt and proper manner.

A durable solution to the conflict can be achieved only through the return of all the forcibly expelled Azerbaijani population from the occupied territories to its places of origin. The current situation in the occupied territories cannot be presented as any kind of pretext for any delay in the withdrawal of the Armenian armed forces from these territories and their rehabilitation.

Azerbaijan supports the Co-Chairs' appeal to avoid any activities in the occupied territories that would change the demographic, social or cultural character of areas affected by the conflict (such as continued illegal settlement, infrastructure developments, economic exploitation, cultural changes, etc.), or that would make it impossible to reverse the status quo and achieve a peaceful settlement.

The Field Assessment Mission of the Co-Chairs of the OSCE Minsk Group and the Co-Chairs' recommendations lay a foundation for the further review and resolution of this problem. Azerbaijan believes in the strong support of the international community on putting an end to the occupation of its territories. Azerbaijan agrees with the worldwide understanding that the withdrawal of Armenian troops from the occupied lands and the restoration of its territorial integrity will strongly diminish serious risks and challenges that exist in the region and will open the door not only for peaceful coexistence, but also for the development and prosperity of everyone.

United Nations A/65/803–S/2011/209

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
1 April 2011

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 33
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 29 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement of the State Duma, the lower house of the Federal Assembly of Russia, on the situation in Libya (see annex).

I should be most grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 33, of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vitaly **Churkin**

11-28700 (E) 040411 040411

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 29 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Russian]

State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

Declaration by the State Duma on the situation in Libya

The State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation notes with concern that the situation in Libya is developing extremely unfavourably. The conflict between Government forces and rebels has resulted in the loss of lives and threatens to grow into a civil war. The Deputies of the State Duma express their condolences to the Libyan people in connection with the many deaths.

On 26 February 2011 the Russian Federation, and other States members of the United Nations Security Council, supported resolution 1970 (2011), which contained a clear message to the Government of Libya that any use of military force was inadmissible. Since this message was not heeded in Tripoli, a stronger response was required from the international community.

Unfortunately, the draft resolution submitted by the Russian Federation on 16 March 2011, which underscored the need for a peaceful settlement of the situation in Libya, with the participation of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General and representatives of the Human Rights Council and the African Union, did not receive sufficient support. Although the aim of Security Council resolution 1973 (2011), adopted on 17 March 2011, was primarily to protect the civilian population of Libya, including through the imposition of a no-fly zone, this resolution did not set clear limits on the use of military force.

The Deputies of the State Duma consider that the decision of the Russian Federation to abstain in the voting was appropriate in that situation. This option maintained the cohesion of the international community in rejecting military repression of the civilian population of Libya, while leaving intact the message sent to the Libyan leadership to protect its citizens.

However, the implementation of the resolution has revealed the desire of a number of States to use it as a pretext for achieving other aims. According to media reports, since 19 March 2011, in the context of the military operation conducted by a coalition of States, missile attacks on the territory of Libya have struck a number of sites which had no direct relation to the no-fly zone.

The Deputies of the State Duma believe that the indiscriminate use of force against Libya could delay the prospects for stabilizing the Libyan situation, lead to further deaths among the civilian population and hasten the attempts by a number of States to develop national programmes for the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction.

The State Duma joins the demands of the United Nations Security Council for an immediate ceasefire and a complete end to the violence and all attacks against, and harsh treatment of, civilians. It calls on the Libyan leadership and the States

members of the coalition to strictly follow in their actions the spirit and letter of the relevant resolutions.

At the same time, the State Duma expresses its concern at the extent and forms of military force used against Libya and calls on the parliaments of France, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Italy, Canada and other States involved in the military operation to support an immediate cessation of the hostilities, which are damaging Libyan civilian infrastructure, and most importantly are causing additional casualties among the civilian population.

The Russian Federation should take all necessary measures, primarily to ensure the safety of Russian Federation citizens in Libya, including their evacuation if necessary. It should also take an active role in diplomatic efforts, including possible mediation efforts, with a view to halting the violence in Libya.

Taking into account that, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1973 (2011), the States taking part in the military operation against Libya shall coordinate their actions closely with the Secretary-General and inform him immediately of the measures they are taking to implement the resolution, the State Duma requests President Medvedev of the Russian Federation to instruct the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to continue to make every possible effort in the Security Council to ensure that its implementation of the resolutions concerning Libya is strictly in keeping with the stated humanitarian goals, the Charter of the United Nations and the generally accepted principles and norms of international law.

B. V. **Gryzlov**
President of the State Duma
of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
Moscow
23 March 2011

United Nations A/65/802–S/2011/210

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
30 March 2011

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 68 (b)
Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Letter dated 29 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Ambassadorial Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in New York, I have the honour to convey that the Group held an emergency meeting on Friday, 25 March 2011, to discuss the despicable act of the burning of a copy of the Holy Koran by two pastors, following a mock trial in a church on 20 March 2011 in Florida, United States of America.

This provocative act, which has hurt the sentiments of the 1.5 billion Muslims of the world, was strongly condemned by the OIC Group as an act of advocacy of incitement to religious hatred, discrimination and violence against Islam and Muslims. The OIC Ambassadors urged the international community in general and you in particular to openly and strongly condemn this act of extreme bigotry and religious hatred.

I am enclosing the text of the statement issued by the OIC Ambassadorial Group in New York on this subject, with a request for circulation to the entire United Nations membership (see annex).

As you will see in the statement, the OIC Ambassadorial Group called upon you, as well as reiterated the call made by the OIC Group in Geneva to the High Commissioner for Human Rights, to express unequivocal condemnation of the insidious desecration of the holy book of Islam and show action-oriented leadership to tackle the growing manifestations of religious intolerance and discrimination and incitement to hatred and violence based on religion.

The OIC Group strongly believes that the United Nations has an important role to play in ensuring peace and harmony among the peoples and nations of the world. Accordingly, in your capacity as the Secretary-General of the United Nations, we expect you to take the necessary steps to fight such insidious tendencies, to protect

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multiculturalism and promote peace and harmony that are fundamental to the peaceful coexistence of mankind.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 68 (b), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sirodjidin **Aslov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 29 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in New York strongly condemns the sacrilegious act of burning of the Holy Koran in Florida as an act of advocacy of incitement to religious hatred, discrimination and violence

25 March 2011

The Ambassadorial Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at the United Nations, New York, at an emergency meeting convened today, expressed its strong condemnation of the despicable act of the burning of a copy of the Koran by Pastors Wayne Sapp and Terry Jones in Gainesville, Florida, United States of America, on 20 March 2011. Calling it an act of extremists guided by their hatred towards other cultures and religions, the OIC Group regretted that it took place in a church, a sacred place itself, reserved for prayers and remembrance of God.

The OIC Group shared the disappointment and concern expressed by the Secretary-General of the OIC over this reprehensible act of extreme bigotry, which has severely hurt the feelings of 1.5 billion Muslims all over the world, and cautioned that if necessary conditions were not created by the international community to prevent a recurrence of such Islamophobic acts, it would have grave repercussions over interfaith harmony as well as global peace, security and stability.

The Group urged the international community to unanimously condemn these acts that are clear examples of advocacy of incitement to hatred, discrimination and violence based on religion. It was further highlighted that such acts, when left unattended, provide fuel to extremist thoughts and elements in different societies that lead to undermining peaceful coexistence and harmony among peoples and societies. While appreciating the condemnatory statement issued by the United States in the general debate of the Human Rights Council on 22 March 2011 and other statements by interfaith and community leaders in the United States, the Group hoped that the United States Administration would take appropriate actions against the perpetrators of these acts in accordance with its national and international obligations.

The OIC Group also called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the High Commissioner for Human Rights to express their unequivocal condemnation of the insidious desecration of the holy book of Islam and show action-oriented leadership to tackle the growing problem of religious intolerance, discrimination and incitement to hatred and violence based on religion and belief.

The Group stated that at a time when Muslims around the world continue to be confronted with ever-increasing instances of intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination and violence on the basis of their religion, the OIC-sponsored resolution adopted by consensus on 24 March 2011 by the Human Rights Council in Geneva, entitled "Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence, and violence against persons based on religion or belief", should be seen as the confirmation of the sincere commitment of OIC to the promotion of a global culture of respect,

tolerance and peace among all, irrespective of religious and cultural backgrounds and traditions.

OIC Ambassadors further reiterated the strong commitment of OIC to the promotion of interfaith and intercultural dialogue and the need to preserve the multicultural fabric of our societies that is fundamental to peaceful coexistence among peoples, cultures and nations.